The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1874. VOL. 89.NO.—99.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—At Water Gap, Pa., on Wednesday, snow fell to a depth of nineteen inches.

—The New York Senate has passed a bill providing for the compulsory education of children.

—The situation at Little Rock, Ark., is unchanged, but a collision is imminent at any moment.

—The roads in the vicinity of Wilkesbarre, Pa., are almost impassable, on account of the snow.

—The St. John (N. B.) mill proprietors have subscribed a large fund to resist the combination of operatives.

—The steamer Calabria, which sailed from New York for Liverpool on Wednesday, took $111,000 in specie.

—Memphis has been divided into districts and committees appointed to canvass for money for the sufferers from the overflow.

—The New York Senate has rejected the bill increasing the head money on emigrants from one dollar and a half to two dollars.

—At a meeting in Philadelphia on Wednesday, three thousand dollars were subscribed for the relief of the people of Louisiana.

—A German Republican newspaper of Cincinnati, the daily and weekly *Courier*, has made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors.

—A fire broke out between the decks in the iron steamship Mediator, of Lorillard's line of New York, lying at Philadelphia, on Wednesday.

—At the Sumner memorial meeting in Richmond, Va., on Tuesday night, Prof. J. M. Langston, of Howard University, delivered the oration.

—The New York Legislature has agreed to appropriate $360,000 to continue the enlargement of the Erie Canal, and $500,000 for the Champlain Canal.

—The Senate has confirmed Frederick F. L. Strune, of Wisconsin, as Consul at Leghorn, and Peter Whaley as agent of the Flat Head Indians of Montana Territory.

—The Treasurer of the Evangelical Alliance acknowledges the receipt of nearly seven thousand dollars for the relief of the family of the late Rev. Emile Cook of Paris.

—Rev. Mr. Sabine, who left the Episcopal Church in New York on Sunday last, has accepted the pastorate of the First Reformed Episcopal church, lately organized by Bishop Cummins.

—On account of the storm and muddy condition of the road the running of the Greenville horse cars from Jersey City was stopped yesterday by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

—The Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company of New York has informed depositors that sixty days' notice will be required before any money can be withdrawn. Arrangements are making to relieve needy depositors.

—A young man named Bainbridge Dean, from Tiskilwa, Illinois, in jumping on a train at Spoon Lake, Neb., last Tuesday night, somehow stabbed himself in the leg, severing an artery. He died in a few moments.

—The Cotton Association of St. Louis have decided to offer premiums aggregating ten thousand dollars for cotton to be exhibited at the annual fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association next October.

—There are now about sixty horses at the Chickasaw race course, in Memphis. Among the stables represented are Alcorn's, Ball's, Barry's, Burton's, Brady's, Coffee's, Hitchcock's, Jennings', Lloyd's, McMahon's, and Rice's.

—Henry Pulliam, the young man who disappeared so mysteriously from Memphis ten days since, on the eve of his marriage, returned on Wednesday. He can give no account of his mysterious disappearance or where he has been since.

—The Memphis & Little Rock Railroad has been forced by the overflow to suspend running trains, owing to several washes. Superintendent Rivermore hopes to be able to resume running in ten days, unless the road be injured more than is thought to be the case.

—The stockholders of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad met on Wednesday to consider the proposition of the Southern Railway Security Company to annul the lease of the road. A committee was appointed to examine into the financial condition of the road.

—Edward Pardee, Amos Pardee, Jacob Bowden and E. S. Irwin were killed on Wednesday near Cresson, Pa., and Wm. Irwin fatally injured by the Pacific Express going east. They had just stepped on the track to avoid a freight train going in an opposite direction.

—The New Jersey Southern Railroad difficulty has been settled by an order of the Chancellor turning over to Geo. B. Upton and Benj. Williamson, trustees, who hold the property as mortgagees, all its branches and the real or personal property of the road now held by or under the control of William S. Sneden, receiver.

—The General Conference of the M. E. Church South meets in Louisville to-morrow. The attendance is expected to be larger than at any previous Conference. Commissioners from the Northern General Conference will be present, with a view of meeting any arrangement for union between the two branches, if proposed.

—It is announced on the highest authority that Mr. T. E. Sickels, General Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, has resigned, and and Mr. S. S. H. Clarke, late Assistant General Superintendent, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Sickels retains his position as Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific and Colorado Railroads. Mr. Clark's appointment gives general satisfaction.

CRIMES.

—An attempt was made on Wednesday morning to burn a row of forty tenement houses, nearly ready for occupancy, at Laurel Hill, Long Island. Four of the houses were burned before the flames were extinguished. Two firemen and a child are missing.

THE FLOOD.

The Waters Subsiding.

YAZOO CITY, April 29.—The river is declining slowly. Reports from all points above show that the Yazoo, Tallahatchee and Yallabusha are falling. Greenwood, on the Tallahatchie, is submerged, the water there being higher than in 1867. No serious damage has yet resulted from the Hushpuckana crevasse. Fears of a general overflow are subsiding. A few more days of clear weather, with the tremendous current now in the river, will suffice to carry off nearly all the water covering the tillable lands. Only a little more than one-third of the lands are now under water. Merchants and planters are quite hopeful, and the indications are that the crops in the Yazoo Valley will not be so alarmingly short after all.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1874.

Civil Service.

The so-called reform in the civil service may receive its death blow this session when the question of appropriating money to carry out the regulations of the Commissioners before another year comes up. Congress is very much divided on continuing these rules in force any longer. Everybody admits they are never generally complied with, the only practical application of them being in Washington, where minor clerkships have to be provided. Some hold that as it is generally thought throughout the country that the rules are a good thing, and always enforced, it would be well enough to appropriate money again to carry out, as they are never applied to offices of any importance. This they claim would be magnificent to keep the pledge in the party's platform for civil service reform. There are others, however, like Gen. Butler, who will make a stormy fight in opposition to the system of competitive examination, believing that political principles and ability to perform the duties proposed should be the guide in the selection of officers.

The Geneva Award.

The delay in the House and its indifference respecting a disposition of the Geneva award has had its effect on the Senate, and that body is inclined to settle the matter at an early day by deciding how it shall be distributed. The Senate is not, at this late day, after the claimants have been kept out of their money so long, especially after the United States has got their money and continues to hold it in trust, to wriggle over the matter by offering many bills upon the subject, and therefore Senator Edmunds' bill, reported from the Judiciary Committee, will be one giving the greatest satisfaction and likely to be adopted.

The Postal Treaty with France.

Newly fledged foreign ministers have lost their ministry for diplomatic interchange of official correspondence with their respective countries, now that the United States, with the consummation of the postal treaty with France, has postal relations by treaty with every other nation. For over eight years the pending French treaty was the only matter requiring the attention of the representative from the French court. The Marquis de Noville hoped to make it the crowning glory of his mission, but was disappointed. For the last four years our Government has been busy with other nations, perfecting postal treaties, but the work is now finished, and the accredited agents of several of the other powers will hardly know what to do to dispel *ennui* arising during their diplomatic missions. DIAMOND.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

The Sanitary Bill Still Alive—Colored Children to be Admitted to all the Schools—New Partnership Law—The Democrats Defeated on Apportionment—The House Industrious.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 29, 1874.

SENATE.

The State Board of Health.

Mr. FITCH moved to reconsider the vote by which the act in reference to the establishment of a State Board of Health was defeated. The motion was carried and the act was then laid over under the rules.

"Irrespective of Color."

Senators ANDERSON and GRAHAM called up the acts repealing all laws requiring School Boards to maintain separate schools for colored children. This act was then consolidated, with one allowing children over six years of age, irrespective of color, to attend the public schools. The consolidated act was then passed to second reading.

Variations from Braddocks.

Mr. ANDERSON presented a remonstrance from citizens of Braddocks against the repeal of the Prohibitory law in that borough.

Also a petition for the repeal of the law.

Mr. GRAHAM presented a remonstrance from the School Directors of Tarentum borough against the repeal of any prohibitory law.

The State Treasury.

Mr. GRAHAM, from Committee, presented, with amendments, the supplement to the several acts in relation to the State Treasurer and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Partnerships.

Mr. WALLACE, as committed, an act authorizing the formation of partnership associations in which the capital stock subscribed shall alone be responsible for the debts of the association, except under certain circumstances.

The act providing for submission of civil cases by agreement to referees passed second reading.

The balance of the morning session was taken up with the game law.

HOUSE.

Improving the Delaware.

Mr. CROSS, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably a bill appropriating $2,000 to improve the Delaware river.

Tussling on the Apportionment.

Mr. PORTER called up the bill making the Legislative apportionment. The House at once prepared for a lively debate, and this expectation was not disappointed.

Messrs. STRANAHAN, BROCKWAY and LITTLE were the leaders in opposing the bill, and Messrs. WOLF, MITCHELL and MCCORMICK spoke in its favor. The debate took a wide range, and as it was strictly partisan in character it was pretty sharp.

Amendments were offered thick as falling leaves, but they were all voted down by a strict party vote of 38 to 51.

The House finally reached a vote on the bill at four o'clock this afternoon when it was passed to a second reading by a vote of 51 to 38. There was just enough to pass it, as the constitutional majority required is 51. So the Democrats after all were beaten, and their caucus tactics were unsuccessful. This is the bill on which they held a caucus, and resolved to make it a party issue.

Oil Receipts.

Mr. BATES called up the act which provides a punishment for the issue of oil storage receipts. The act was passed to second reading.

Passed Finally.

Mr. RAMEY called up the bill appropriating $5,000 to the Indiana Normal School.

Mr. JOSEPH, the act relative to the care of the insane poor.

Mr. PORTER, the act in reference to license fees.

Mr. PIPER, the act validating the act in drawing juries.

The latter was passed finally, the others to second reading.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD, the act relative to the duties of the District Attorney of Erie, which passed finally.

Mr. CAMPBELL, the act making local lien laws for Butler county. Passed to second reading.

Industrious.

The House is commendably industrious these days, apparently making up for delay in the earlier part of the session. Six o'clock was quitting time to-day, and if that is kept up awhile, legislation will be disposed of rapidly. ARCTIC.

The Surroundings of the Capital.

Dear Gazette:

A flying trip to Harrisburg in these days of modern railroad arrangements does not amount to much, to be sure, but I doubt if the time will ever come when the journey will be devoid of special interest. Not a reader of the GAZETTE, perhaps, is in ignorance of the beauties of the route, and he indeed must have blunted faculties who could not find constant enjoyment in such a panorama of the picturesque and sublime in natural scenery as is afforded by the trip over the mountains.

But I did not intend giving you a dissertation upon that which you know so well, and perhaps better than myself. The end I have in view is to call attention to the fact that travelers through Harrisburg are rather accustomed to treat in too light a manner, the good qualities of the city. Notwithstanding the fact that there is a great deal of talk sometimes concerning the removal of our State Capital, I must confess to an ignorance of any special advantage to be derived from a change of base. The present location is quite central, in a place which strikes me as being decidedly pleasant. The city, of course, can lay no claim to notoriety as a great business centre. But there is still enough to keep its inhabitants engaged.

One does not really imagine the beauty and really romantic surroundings of the place, until he examines it. A mountainous country is never without its charms, and Harrisburg has its full share. I saw enough in my rambles to show me that the State Capital had a right to more credit in that direction than it usually gets. Many of the dwellings and other buildings are models of architectural beauty, and as fine as I have ever seen in any "inland town."

I dropped into the Legislature and took a look at our Solons. They seemed to be hard at work, but just what the jumble of business meant could hardly be understood by an outsider. Your correspondent, however, keeps you well posted on that score, and I will not attempt to trespass.

I spent a Sunday in Harrisburg, and dropped in at Grace M. E. church. This is by far the handsomest edifice of the kind I have ever seen, and when all completed will be a splendid ornament in an architectural way, to the State Capital. The pastor, who was in the pulpit, is Rev. Dr. C. A. Holmes late of Pittsburgh. The new minister and his people seem to be very pleasantly related, and the church, so far as an outsider could judge gave every evidence of abundant prosperity.

Harrisburg has generally been voted a dull place; but I was agreeably surprised with it, and formed an opinion just the contrary. OCCASIONAL.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., April 30, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, the winds will shift to north and west, and diminish in force, with rising temperature and clear or clearing weather.

For the Middle States, rising temperature, winds backing to westerly and southerly, and generally clear weather.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, rising temperature, clear weather, northwest to southwest winds.

For the lower lake region, winds shifting to south and southwest, rising temperature, partly cloudy weather, and at night possible rain over Lake Erie.

For the upper lake region, easterly to southerly winds, increasing to brisk, rising temperature, cloudy weather and probably rain.

For the Ohio valley and Tennessee, rising temperature, fresh and brisk southeast to southwest winds, partly cloudy weather, and over the former possibly rain at night.

For the Western Gulf States, rising temperature, generally clear weather, southeast and south winds.

For the upper Mississippi valley, Iowa and Missouri, high temperature, brisk southeast to southwest winds, generally cloudy weather, and probably rain.

A storm is apparently advancing eastward toward the upper lake region.

The Onio river from Marietta to Evansville will continue rising, and the Mississippi below Cairo will remain nearly stationary.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, April 29, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo is clear; thermometer 51; Cincinnati, O., fair, thermometer 45; Davenport, Iowa, fair, thermometer 49; Fort Gibson, C. N., clear, thermometer 58; Indianapolis, Ind., fair, thermometer 45; Keokuk, Iowa, clear, thermometer 50; Lacrosse, fair, thermometer 48; Leavenworth, Kan., clear, thermometer 57; Louisville, Ky., clear, thermometer 47; Memphis, Tenn., clear, thermometer 51; Nashville, Tenn., clear, thermometer 48; Omaha, Neb., clear, thermometer 60; Pittsburgh, Pa., clear, thermometer 34; Shreveport, La., clear, thermometer 60; St. Louis, Mo., clear, thermometer 39; St. Paul, Minn., clear, thermometer 50; Vicksburg, Miss., clear, thermometer 55; Yankton, D. T., clear, thermometer 65. GEO. H. ROMS, Observer.

THE residence of Hon. C. W. Gilfillan at Franklin was struck by lightning during the storm on Monday afternoon. One of the two lightning rods was knocked down and a few bricks removed from the chimney. To prevent a similar calamity, Mrs. Gilfillan had the other lightning persuader immediately taken down. That rod can be bought, as the dry goods men say, at a price to suit the times.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Sumner's Civil Rights Bill Before the Senate.

A Bill Introduced to Abolish the Civil Service Commission.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1874.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced and Passed.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill to facilitate and regulate commerce among the several States and with foreign nations. Referred.

After the introduction of several bills of a personal nature, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar, and passed, among others:

House bill to amend the thirty-first section of the act of March 3, 1863, for enrolling and calling out the national militia.

Senate bill amendatory of an act for the restoration to homestead entry and to market of certain lands in Michigan, approved June 10th, 1872.

The Senate bill declaring the tone, intent and meaning of the Union Pacific Railroad acts, approved July 1, 1862, July 20, 1864, and July 3, 1866, was read, but objection was made to its present consideration, on the ground that it caused debate and should not be considered in the morning hour.

Mr. WRIGHT gave notice that as the bill was of an important nature, he would move to take it up.

Mr. RAMSEY moved to take up for consideration the bill to revive and continue certain grants of land heretofore made to the Territory and State of Minnesota to aid in the construction of the several lines of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company.

Objection was made and it went over.

Mr. WRIGHT introduced a bill in relation to salaries and civil service. It provides for a reduction from and after the 1st of October next of ten per cent. in the compensation of all officers and employes of the Senate, including the Capitol police, except the Secretary, Chief Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Assistant Doorkeeper, and excepting the clerks of committees, whose pay it proposes to cut down thirty per cent. The bill also proposes to repeal the law of March 3d, 1871, under which the Civil Service Commissioners were appointed and now hold office, and provides that clerks shall be appointed to the various executive departments, subject to such examinations as the heads of the respective departments may prescribe. The bill, however, provides that the clerks in each department shall be classified geographically to correspond with the Congressional districts, and that when a vacancy occurs it shall be filled from the district which has the least representation, until the clerkships, &c., shall be equally divided among all the Congressional districts.

Mr. WRIGHT also introduced a bill in regard to pension agents. It proposes to repeal the law which allows them thirty cents for each voucher prepared and paid by them.

Mr. EDMUNDS introduced a bill relating to the Court of Claims. It provides that a majority of its Judges shall constitute a quorum, and that no judgment shall be rendered without the concurrence of such a majority.

Civil Rights Bill.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill No. 1, known as the "Supplementary Civil Rights Bill." Agreed to.

The amendments made by the Judiciary Committee were concurred in, and the bill was reported to the Senate.

Mr. NORWOOD said he desired to submit some remarks on the bill, but was unable to do so on account of a severe cold. He would be glad if Mr. Frelinghuysen would speak to-day, if prepared, and he (Norwood) would go on to-morrow.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN explained the provisions of the bill, and said he invoked for it the calm, impartial and unpartisan consideration of the Senate. He asked its passage only as it should commend itself as consistent with the Constitution and with justice to all classes of society. He would be glad if he who was the author of the measure (Sumner) was here to put the capstone upon the structure he was instrumental in erecting. The bill was intended to secure equal rights to white people as well as to the colored race. The colored people now produced every year about one hundred millions dollars' worth of cotton, and should be vested with all rights. He argued that Congress had full power under the Constitution to pass the bill and make any violation of its provisions a penal offence.

Mr. THURMAN moved to strike out section 2 of the bill. This section imposes a fine of five hundred dollars for any violation of the act, to be paid to the person aggrieved, and provides further, that the party violating the act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year. He argued that the punishment provided was monstrous, and, besides, the section provided for double punishment.

Mr. CONKLING said that if the Senator thought the punishment too large he could offer an amendment reducing it.

A War Claim.

Mr. CARPENTER introduced a bill providing for the settlement and payment of damages arising from the seizure and detention of the steam ferry boat Nuestra Senora de Regla by the authority of the United States. Referred.

On motion of Mr. BOREMAN the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. KASSON introduced a bill to amend the act for the redemption of three per cent. temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of national bank notes. Referred.

Mr. EAMES introduced a bill to amend the national currency acts, and to establish free banking. Referred.

Rights of American Citizens.

The House then took up the bill to carry into execution the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution and to define certain rights of United States citizens in foreign countries, and was addressed by Mr. HALE (N. Y.) in opposition to the bill. It made a distinction between native born and naturalized citizens, and no such distinction could be made without disgrace to the United States. He believed it not desirable for the House to undertake to perfect the bill. It was fraught with danger to the American nation through its citizens. For what endangered the meanest citizen endangered the character of the nation. He therefore gave notice that at the proper time he would move to lay it on the table.

The bill then went over until to-morrow.

Relief of Steamboat Owners.

Mr. CONGER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the relief of the owners of the steam ferry boat A. Burton, at Nauvoo, Ill., permitting the inspector to license it, although its boiler may not be stamped to show the textile strength of iron. Passed.

Indian Appropriation.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. POLAND in the chair, on the Indian Appropriation bill, and Mr. LOUGHRIDGE (Iowa), who had charge of the bill, proceeded to give a resume of its provisions. His speech was mainly directed to the history of the Indian wars, in order to prove that they were generally provoked by troops, and consequently it would be bad policy to place the Indians under the control of the War Department. An estimate of the cost of the Indian wars during the last forty years aggregated over five hundred millions dollars, and he had no doubt of the correctness of that estimate. With such a record before the country it was difficult for him to see on what grounds the policy of turning the Indians over to the War Department could be sustained. The true policy was to civilize the Indians and so get rid of the necessity for troops to keep them in order.

Mr. PARKER (Mo.) followed with a speech in the same general direction, and at the conclusion of his remarks the committee rose.

River and Harbor Appropriations.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. Referred.

The House then adjourned.

TIDIOUTE.

Down the Allegheny on a Raft—A Memorable Voyage—Happiness Returning to the "Producers"—A Cheerful Outlook.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

TIDIOUTE, April 28, 1874.

In my last I promised to post you in regard to the trip of the innocents who sailed from here for a pleasure trip on board the fast sailing raft, Ferry Shaw. Wind and tide favored the voyagers. They had a prosperous trip—no storms to prevent the cabin passengers from rusticating on deck and fortifying themselves against colds with maple syrup, several jugs of which they had on board for medicinal purposes. Messrs. Benney, Copp and Cushing report a good time generally, and that Mr. Twain's trip on board the Quaker City was nowhere compared with their trip. While in the Smoky City they visited some of the rolling mills and glass works, and then adjourned to Mount Washington to get a bird's eye view of the city, after which they visited the Opera House, Trimble's, &c.; and in due time arrived home to make their friends glad and entertain them with stories of what they had seen, and the hair breadth escapes they had. They drew it mild, but old Sindbad the Sailor, if present, would have had to take a back seat.

The producers have had their powwow and decided to stop the drill for ninety days, which, if carried out, will certainly bring oil up to a price that will pay for drilling the third of a mile to get the greasy fluid, which they have to do in the Butler districts. The faces of the producers are already brightening up with the prospect of better prices dawning on them. A number of wells in this and the Triumph vicinity, that had to shut down on account of the low prices, are now getting ready to resume pumping, which will give employment to a number of men that have been idle the past winter.

Numbers of the producers, who have been using moonlight torpedoes, find they are victims of misplaced confidence and of the Roberts Torpedo Company. They can be seen wending their way to the depot to take the cars for the Smoky City, marching to music composed by the clerk of the United States District Court. B. F.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

The River and Harbor Appropriation Bill Completed.

Comparative Statement of Exports from Great Britain to the United States.

Representatives of the Iron and Steel Interests Before Committees.

A Specific Duty on Steel Advocated.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1874.

Appropriations for River Improvements.

The House Committee on Commerce has finished the river and harbor appropriation bill. For the improvement of the Ohio river one hundred and fifty thousand dollars is recommended, Wabash twenty-five thousand, upper Monongahela twenty-five thousand, mouth of the Mississippi one hundred and thirty-thousand, DesMoines Rapids four hundred thousand, Mississippi river between Cairo and St. Louis two hundred thousand.

Diminished Exports from Great Britain to the United States.

The Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following statement, showing the exports of certain articles from Great Britain to the United States during the three months ended March 31, 1874, compared with the corresponding period of 1873:

	1873.	1874.
COMMODITIES.		
Alkali, cwt.	601,545	512,771
Copper, unwrought, in gots, cakes or slabs, cwt.	37,259	200
Copper, manufact'd, cwt.	1,752	362
Cotton piece goods of all kinds, yds.	58,867,770	57,472,520
Earthen and china ware, £	188,231	138,748
Haberdashery, millinery, embroidery, &c., £	666,374	569,169
Hardware and cutlery, £	227,901	174,433
Iron, pig, tons	28,808	15,190
Iron, bar, angle, bolt and rod, tons	12,709	1,232
Iron, railroad, of all sorts, tons	69,453	28,025
Iron, hoops, sheet, boiler and armor plates, tons	7,631	1,290
Iron, cast or wrought, t'ns.	4,320	1,520
Steel, unwrought, tons	5,548	3,104
Lead, pig, rolled, &c., t'ns.	1,362	349
Linen piece goods, yds	39,202,080	36,850,110
Machinery, £	169,609	60,617
Salt, rock and white, tons.	60,550	46,141
Broadstuffs, of silk or satin, &c.	53,251	66,378
Silk ribbons of all kinds, £	40,027	16,603
Articles of silk and other materials, £	39,495	22,575
Spirits, British and Irish, £	2,139	1,956
Wool, sheep and lambs', lbs.	95,840	14,701
Woolen cloths, yds.	2,787,676	2,148,690
Worsted stuffs, yds.	38,731,840	26,212,780
Carpets, yds.	2,063,750	1,708,070

Unequal Bank Note Circulation.

The irritation of members of Congress from the Northwest over the currency question is due in a large measure to the unequal distribution of the bank note circulation. Many members express the opinion that if Mr. Monroe's bill in the last Congress to give the West twenty-five millions more currency had become a law, it would have done much toward preventing the present difficulties.

Mails in the Overflowed District.

The Postmasters in the district overflowed in Louisiana reported that the mails, except in a few instances where the panic has been greatest, have been duly delivered. The Postmaster General has made arrangements for a safe delivery of the mails in case of interruption.

April Internal Revenue Receipts.

The internal revenue receipts for the month of April show a large increase in comparison with those of the same month last year, and the Commissioner attributes the fact to direct personal supervision on the part of the Internal Revenue office. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1874.

The District Investigation.

The joint special committee investigating the District of Columbia affairs held a secret session this morning, and examined Edward B. Grayson and William F. Mattingby. No facts concerning the testimony can be obtained, but it is alleged to relate to the whereabouts of A. B. Kirkland, Grayson's son-in-law.

Harbor and River Appropriations.

The House Committee on Commerce have completed the river and harbor bill. Owing to the financial condition of the Government, the committee have concluded not to report in favor of new works, but confine their recommendations to the preservation and completion of those already commenced. Among the largest items of the appropriations in the bill are the following:

Harbor of Refuge, Chicago	$ 75,000
Harbor of Refuge, Calumet, Ill.	25,000
Michigan City	50,000
Grand Haven, Mich.	50,000
St. Mary's Canal	200,000
Harbor of Refuge, Lake Huron	75,000
Toledo	75,000
Cleveland	50,000
Buffalo Breakwater	75,000
Harbor of Refuge, Oswego	75,000
Falls of St. Anthony	50,000
Upper Mississippi	25,000
Des Moines Rapids Canal	400,000
Rock Island Rapids	50,000
Improvements of the Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas rivers	100,000
Removing Red river raft	50,000
Improving the mouth of the Mississippi river	130,000
Mobile harbor	75,000
White river above Jacksonport	50,000
Osage river	25,000
Mississippi river between the mouths of the Ohio and Missouri	200,000
Ohio river	150,000
Improvement of the Great Kanawha	25,000
Upper Monongahela	25,000
Tennessee river above Chattanooga, " " below Chattanooga, including Muscle Shoals	25,000 100,000
Fox and Wisconsin rivers	300,000
Duluth harbor	10,000

The bill authorizes about forty surveys to be made, fifteen of them in the South. The entire amount of the appropriations is $4,500,000, or $1,000,000 less than the amount of the bill reported to the House last year.

Supreme Court Decision in a Liquor Case.

Judge Buskirk, of the Supreme Court, this morning delivered an opinion in the case of the appeal of Jerry Farrel vs. the State of Indiana from the Hamilton Circuit Court, in which case in the lower Court the appellant was fined for selling liquor to an intoxicated person. The fine imposed by the lower court was reversed. The opinion applies the same rule of construction to that section of the Baxter bill which imposes a penalty for selling liquor to an habitually intoxicated person as was applied to the law of 1859 in regard to selling liquor to minors. If the defendant proved that the defendant, from his personal acquaintance with the party applying for liquor, a knowledge of his habits or from the indications apparent when the man asked for the drink, was possessed of sufficient facts to make the subject one of the necessity for troops to keep them in order. Mr. PARKER (Mo.) followed with a speech in of inquiry, then the case was made out; but if the defendant could show that from a lack of knowledge of these conditions he sold the liquor in good faith, he was not liable to prosecution from the sale in the case appealed. There was no evidence adduced by the State to show that the defendant was so possessed of these facts, and the judgment is, therefore, reversed.

Duty on Steel.

The room of the Committee on Ways and Means was crowded to-day with representatives of the iron and steel interests. Arguments were made by consumers from Boston and Syracuse, who asked that the duty on steel rails be specific. Representatives of manufacturers of steel from Pittsburgh and New Jersey will be heard to-morrow in opposition.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day had a special meeting and heard a delegation, headed by the President of the Iron and Steel Association in advocacy of the repeal of the ten per cent. reduction clause of the tariff act of 1872. The statements and arguments presented were substantially the same as made by the delegation to the Ways and Means Committee yesterday.

The Arkansas Governorship.

Attorneys representing both parties in the Arkansas dispute for the Governorship have called on the Attorney General, and will submit written arguments in support of their respective claims. The decision of the President will be made after a thorough consideration of the arguments thus presented. Attorney General Williams will prepare an opinion for the Executive.

THE GALLOWS.

Hood Executed in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., April 29.—Hood was executed to-day, the Governor having refused to grant a respite. The execution was conducted in the county jail, in the presence of a small number of spectators. During the reading of the death warrant and the brief services that followed, the unfortunate man manifested little emotion. When asked if he had anything to say, he replied in the negative. After a selection from the Psalms had been read and a brief prayer offered, Hood proceeded calmly to shake hands with all on the scaffold, bidding each farewell. He was then directed to step on the trap and did as directed, testing its strength by a slight spring. While the Sheriff was adjusting the noose about his neck and the other officers were fastening his limbs, he stood gazing complacently at the spectators, turning his head to accommodate the rope as the Sheriff adjusted it. At six minutes before twelve o'clock the trap was sprung, allowing the body to fall six feet. In thirteen minutes the pulse ceased to beat, and in twenty minutes the body was lowered. Examination showed that the neck was broke

FOREIGN.

An Extraordinary Income Tax Levied in Cuba.

THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

General Concha Moving on Valmaseda.

INUNDATION AT BAGDAD.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Revision of Passenger and Freight Rates.

LONDON, April 29.—The owners and agents of steamships plying between Liverpool and New York are in conference in Liverpool, considering passenger freight rates.

The Labor Question.

The farmers have held a meeting at Newmarket to consider the present difficulties with laborers. Among the speeches delivered was one by Mr. Wood, a native of England, but now of Ohio, who offered to bring from that State any number of persons who were willing to work for fourteen shillings a week.

Epsom Races.

This was the second and last day of the Epsom Spring meeting. The great metropolitan stakes were won by Royal George, Inquisterre second, and Aldrich third.

Ball of the Lord Mayor of London.

LONDON, April 29.—A magnificent banquet and ball were given to-night by the Lord Mayor. Among the distinguished persons present were the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. The city was brilliantly illuminated.

MEXICO.

A Murderer Condemned to Death.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 29, via HAVANA.—Quirano Rubio, another of the murderers of Rev. Mr. Stephens, has been condemned to death.

A Governorship Resigned.

Escobedo has resigned the Governorship of San Luis Potosi.

Cold Weather.

The cold weather has killed the wheat crop in Michoacan.

Indian Raids.

The Apaches are raiding in Chihuahua.

Journalists Murdered.

It is reported that two Guadalajara journalists who attacked the Catholics on account of the murder of Rev. Stephens have been foully dealt with. One of them was poisoned and the other disappeared.

SPAIN.

The Revolution.

LONDON, April 29.—A dispatch from Bayonne denies that Portugalette and San Turco have been evacuated by the Carlists.

BAYONNE, April 29.—Dispatches from the seat of war state that General Concha is moving with twenty thousand men on Valmaseda, with the view of attacking the Carlists at Bilbon in the rear. Serrano will attack simultaneously in front. The Carlists are reported strongly entrenched.

CUBA.

Income Tax.

HAVANA, April 29.—A decree by Captain General Concha establishes an extraordinary contribution of ten per cent. on all incomes exceeding $1,000 annually. Only the army and navy are exempted. The proceeds of the tax are for the payment of the public debt and the redemption of paper currency.

FRANCE.

The Franco-American Postal Treaty Signed.

PARIS, April 29.—The Franco-American postal convention was signed yesterday by the French Government. The Duke de Cases will submit it to the Assembly immediately on reconvening after the recess, and recommend its immediate consideration.

TURKEY.

Inundation at Bagdad.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 29.—The late heavy rains caused an overflow of the Tigris, involving great destruction of property at Bagdad and the loss of several lives.

TENNESSEE.

Convention of Colored Men.

NASHVILLE, April 29.—The Colored State Convention convened in this city yesterday, only seventeen counties being represented. Edward Shaw, of Shelby, was elected Permanent President; W. F. Yardly, Wm. Summer and J. N. Moon, Vice Presidents; Samuel Lowery and W. H. Longfellow, Secretaries. During the organization several able speeches were made in favor of equal rights. The following resolutions were offered by Samuel Lowery, and referred to the Committee on Resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has been asserted, without authority and unwarrantably, that the colored citizens of Tennessee and the South do not want civil rights with impartial school privileges to all the colored children of the South in the public schools, and all the other privileges demanded and allowed in civil laws, this Convention of colored citizens repel indignantly and with contempt for the misanthropic who would seek to foster and fetter with prejudice our children and posterity, and we earnestly invoke the National Congress to pass the Civil Rights bill, giving to our children impartial school privileges in every public school, State and national, throughout the United States, and that we deny any the privileges for invidious distinctions against our race in any of the institutions of the country, and present our thanks to General Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, for his management of the bill in the House of Representatives of the United States, and so ably vindicated by the lamented Charles Sumner.

Resolved, That this Convention of colored men of Tennessee appoint a committee to present to the State at large, be furnished with a copy of the resolutions passed by this Convention, and that he be requested to call together the Tennessee delegation in the National Congress and urge their co-operation in the passage of the supplementary civil rights bill.

The Convention also adopted a resolution to raise funds for the purpose of carrying the case of David Galloway to the Supreme Court of the United States. He is now in the State's prison for marrying a white woman.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 29, 1874.

Sales of Scranton Coal.

At the monthly sales of Scranton coal to-day, 50,000 tons were offered, and sold at an average increase on steamboat of 16½ cents, on grate 13⅜ cents, egg 6¼, stove 6¼, and chestnut 13¾. The following are the prices: Steamboat, 5,000 tons, $4.62½@4.70; grate, 10,000 tons, $4.72½@4.75; egg, 500 tons, $4.87½@4.90; tove, 23,000 tons, $5.32½; chestnut, 7,000 tons, $4.37½.

INDIANA.

An Alleged Murderess Set at Liberty.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 29.—On Monday Mrs. Nancy E. Clem was arraigned on her fifth trial at Lebanon, Ind., before Judge Palmer, for the murder of Jacob and Nancy Young, near this city, in 1868. A motion was made by the prosecuting Attorney to enter a *nolle prosequi*, giving for his reasons the death of one important witness, the absence of others in California, and the want of funds to continue the prosecution, which was taken under advisement and a lengthy decision rendered to-day, granting the motion and setting Mrs. Clem at liberty. On the first trial in this city the jury failed to agree. The second and third trials resulted in conviction and a life sentence to the penitentiary. In both cases the Supreme Court reversed the decision. A change of *venue* was taken to Boone county, and for a third time the jury returned a verdict of guilty and affixed a life sentence in the penitentiary. The case was again appealed to the Supreme Court and the verdict set aside, the Court ruling that the murder of Jacob and Nancy Young, occurring at the same time and place, was but one crime, for which but one, and not two, indictments could be made.

Masonic.

The Grand Commandery of Knight Templars, which has been in session two days, adjourned this afternoon. The following are the Grand officers elected for the ensuing year: A. H. Hamilton, Wayne, R. E. Grand Commander

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THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅜.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 34f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¾.

THE Colored State Convention, of Tennessee, has adopted resolutions, urging Congress to pass the Civil Rights bill of the late Senator Sumner. The bill will probably pass, although in an amended form, as much out of respect for Sumner's last wishes as beca use of its justice and propriety.

SAYS the St. Louis *Democrat:* "What did President Grant mean when, at the close of his discussion of the currency question in his last December message, he said: *'The decisions of Congress on this subject will have the hearty support of the Executive?'*" Meant he would veto any bill that did not meet his views.

SENATOR SCOTT introduced, on Tuesday, the delegation representing the several industries, chiefly of this State, to the Senate Committee of Finance, before which a statement was made in favor of the restoration of the repealed ten per cent. tax. In all such particulars as that mentioned, Senator Scott is very attentive and efficient, and properly wields a large influence with the President and in the Senate.

THE LIMITED liability bill, in cases of partnership, introduced by Senator Wallace in the Legislature, seems to us to deserve favorable consideration. It limits the liability of corporations organized under it to the stock and franchises of the subscribers. Its value is in permitting employes to become partners in a business on a basis that does not endanger involvement beyond the interest taken. The bill is sensible, and should pass.

Two notable weddings are to take place in Washington during the month of May. Senator Stewart's daughter, and Miss Nellie Grant are to enter into the marriage relation. Senator Stewart is one of the wealthiest persons in Washington, and his residence is a marvel of magnificence and splendor. A marriage at the White House is a novelty indeed, and thus there will be a stir in fashionable circles during the merry month of flowers. The compliments of the season, in advance of the happy event, will not be entirely in order, yet we venture to claim the liberty that belongs to age in offering them.

THE more the Arkansas gubernatorial imbroglio is ventilated, the worse it appears. It has now degenerated into a disgraceful squabble over the recent Senatorial fight, Baxter, for some reason having turned against Clayton. Thus we have an admixture of national, State, and petty partisanship. Had Baxter kept straight on the Senatorship, we presume he could have retained office. Not having done so, he is to be ousted. But, on the other hand, he probably secured his place by winking at whatever irregularities there may be in the Clayton election. Altogether it is a sadly mixed up affair, not complimentary to any of the parties concerned.

THE Crusaders' Convention was largely attended yesterday, by a highly respectable class of ladies, and the proceedings were interesting, and the spirit manifested earnest. These ladies manifest a resolution that is entirely praiseworthy, and are at the same time considerate of those against whom their efforts are mainly directed. They represent a purely moral, not to say, religious effort to reform an admitted evil. Persuasion, religious influences, and personal appeal are their special means. They deserve, as we believe they receive, the respect of all true minded persons, be they liquor dealers, or those opposed from principle to the use of intoxicating stimulants. It is a pleasure to note the success of yesterday's Convention.

WE have no disposition to oppose the proposed legislation in Congress, providing for setting apart for two years certain tracts of land for the Russian Mennonites; and yet it is a question whether this procedure is entirely friendly to Russia. It presents an inducement to a considerable population of that country to emigrate to this. These people, too, have a grievance against their Government. They oppose war, like the Quakers, on religious grounds, and their Government refuses to recognize their scruples. We are more liberal here, but it remains to be seen whether, were the emergency upon us, requiring the exercise of supreme efforts, the nation could regard religious scruples against arms bearing. The issue has not been very definitely raised here, but as a principle we do not see how it could be recognized.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY POLITICS.

Although comparative quietude reigns in political affairs in our good old Republican county, there are some pretty strong undercurrents in motion, which may break into ripples, and perchance into waves of no inconsiderable magnitude. It is no longer a secret that the State ring has ends in view which it would rather not draw attention to. The promotion of some of its members to positions of great responsibility and honor, is probably a principal object. To successfully forward such an aim requires united and harmonious effort on the part of many, and especially on the part of those whose official votes are the direct means of elevation. Without this union and harmony their plans will fail. Political circumstances of comparatively recent date betray inferences that the prospects of this ring are not nearly so bright as it would fondly hope for. It is freely hinted that the prestige of certain political managers has not only begun to wane, but has languished nigh unto death. A grasp that was firm and resolute but a few months ago, is now only remarkable for its weakness.

Not content, however, to relinquish even the weak hold it has, the ring is energetically busy in laying wires and ropes for restoration to power. At present it could not make a "slate" that would bear the pressure of the writing of the names, though long practice in manipulating the pencil has taught it to be wary and skillful in the last degree. It knows the peril it is in. Is redemption possible? One thing must be done if it would get upon its feet, and that is to put off the primary meetings and Conventions until the Fall. Such delay would give it time to shape things. As matters now stand, it is powerless, and the spontaneous wishes of the Republican party would assert their supremacy in the selection of nominees for offices to be filled. But the ring hopes, with time, that its will shall become the law of political action for the Republican party. We do not credit it with the influence it hopes to exert, but it is well to foresee and forestall danger. Hence the efforts that are being made by it for late Conventions. Cunningly aware of the fact that it would inevitably thwart its plans if it should make known the reasons which really influence its desire for late Conventions, it falsely pretends that the welfare of the Republican party is the moving consideration. It has influenced some honest men by its professions of good intentions, but we sincerely hope that it has not deceived a sufficient number to enable it to accomplish its object.

The duty of the Republican party is a plain one; it must take its destinies into its own hands, and rid itself of ring combinations. It must nominate men for office who are above reproach, and free from contaminations. No man who has done the bidding for years of the autocrat who has held the reins so long, should find favor with the party. Nearly everything of a political nature that is good for the people of this country is embraced in the policy of this great party. The protection of our manufactures and industries, the preservation of our national credit, the administration of our laws, both State and National, impartially and uprightly, the promotion of all the moral reforms which properly come within the scope of legislative enactment. All these things depend on the supremacy of this party. Having built our Republican Temple upon the rock of righteousness, we must keep it in that exalted position by our united efforts, and teach the wire-pullers that they shall not enter and bring disgrace upon us.

A DUTY UNPERFORMED.

The new Constitution for this State is, and has been since the first of January, in undisputed force. Some of its provisions require legislation to make them operative—others do not. Those that do are not, of course, in practical effect, until laws are enacted, and these have been, in some instances, passed; in others, will not be for a year or more. Of those sections which require legislation to be made operative, we class the thirteenth section, article nine, which describes the duty of the State Treasurer relative to the reserves, or monthly balances, in his possession. It reads: "The moneys held as necessary reserves shall be limited by law to the amount required for current expenses, and shall be secured and kept as may be provided by law. Monthly statements shall be published showing the amount of such moneys, where the same are deposited, and how secured."

We have a faint remembrance that a bill partially meeting the requirements of this plain provision of the Constitution was pending in the House, some days since, but why has it not been passed? There is nothing simpler, or more easily provided for than this requirement. It is necessary, only to indicate what amount shall be kept in the Treasury for current expenses, and to indicate how it shall be kept and secured. A bill could be framed and passed in two weeks, covering all these points. Why has it not been done? Every month's delay serves to keep from the Treasury interest on deposits, and from the people that knowledge of the particulars of the financial management of the State that they have a right to possess. It is time this duty was performed.

It is well also to bear in mind that both the State Treasurer and Auditor General are believed to exert considerable influence on the Legislature, and the absence of any definite action on this particular subject is attributed to them. In one view of the case, the State Treasurer is out of popular reach just at present, but the Auditor General will probably be up for re-election this Fall. In this event, we have just this to say: If nothing is done, whereby the State shall secure interest on its monthly balances, and the requirements of the Constitution, as regards monthly statements be not complied with, he cannot be re-elected to office. This had as well be understood while there is time to remedy the difficulty. The feeling in the State over the use of the State funds for private ends will not be held in check under any system of trifling that can be developed. One of the strong motives to vote for the Constitution was this very circumstance of regulating the use of State moneys. We now urge prompt attention to this subject. And what is desired is not difficult to state. It includes: 1. The reduction of the monthly balances. 2. The placing at interest of so much as may not be necessary for immediate use, for the benefit of the Treasury, and not for individual advantage. 3. The proper securement of the amounts distributed among the banks; and 4. The publication of a monthly statement, showing where the moneys are deposited, and their amount.

We urge this subject earnestly, because it is time the scandal touching the use of the State moneys should be stopped. The interest and welfare of the Republican party in the State require this. It is in the power of the Legislature and the State Treasurer to promptly end this scandal by passing such a law as the Constitution plainly requires, and then giving its provisions effect in a true and honest spirit. We care for the welfare of the party, and therefore urge that the Constitution be given effect in the particulars named. If it is not done, this fact alone will greatly injure the Republican party, and if, in addition to leaving so plain a duty unperformed, Mr. Allen is renominated, he and the ticket will probably suffer defeat.

PERSONAL.

KOSSUTH has left Turin to reside at Baroano di Collegno, in the same province.

MR. GILES was recently defeated for Sheriff in South Carolina because he had stolen hogs.

PERSONALLY, says a Roman correspondent, the Pope is a jolly old gentleman, entirely free from austerity.

THE wife of the Rev. Dr. Blagdon, of the Old South Church, Boston, a sister of Wendell Phillips, died on Sunday.

HON. WILLIAM M. EVARTS will deliver a eulogy of Chief Justice Chase at the next commencement of Dartmouth College.

LINCOLN'S monument at Springfield, Illinois, will be dedicated next October. President Grant will be asked to deliver the oration.

THE marriage act between citizen General Bonaparte and the widow citoyenne Josephine Beauharnais was recently sold at a book auction in Paris.

THE affection from which the venerable poet Whittier is suffering, is one of the head and eyes, which disqualifies him at present from literary labor.

EX-SENATOR POMEROY'S trial is again the subject of conversation in Kansas. It is said now that it will begin some time in June, but a general impression prevails that it will never begin at all.

THE monument to the Confederate dead recently unveiled in New Orleans consists of a statue of a private soldier standing upon a pedestal, upon which are busts of Generals R. E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, A. S. Johnston and Leonidas Polk.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY has stepped over the heads of 169 seniors to the rank of Major General. The same gazette that announces Sir Garnet Wolseley's promotion, also gives notification of that of Col. Maclagan, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers. Major General Maclagan has superceded 235 Seniors.

HENRY WARD BEECHER is out in a letter denying that he ever began a sermon by saying "it's d—d hot," nor with any variation of the phrase, nor in any manner remotely like it. He says that the story is made up out of whole cloth so far as he is concerned, and that he suspects that Dr. Chapin said it, and recommends that it be tried on him.

THE Duchess of Edinburgh, it appears, offended English taste in her wedding *trousseau*, which included garments of too glaring colors to suit English ideas of dress. "It is no secret," says a London newspaper writer, "that some of the leaders of the fashionable world pronounced the dresses of the Russian Princess 'vulgar,' and she is now appearing in more sober and chaste colors."

CLARA MORRIS is engaged to be married, but will not leave the stage in consequence. The other day she said to a lady correspondent: "I shall never leave the stage as long as I have the power to absorb and rivet the attention of my audience, and carry it with me as one person. I do not think God gives talents in one special direction unless He intends them to be used; and I mean to use mine as long as I possess them."

THE HON. A. H. STEPHENS reached Augusta, Georgia, on Friday, in such feeble health that he had to be lifted from the car to the carriage. While passing through Petersburg, Va., he said to a reporter of the *News:* "I am going home to die. I have been a great sufferer, but this is the first time that any vital organ has been attacked. Until this my general health was better than for 30 years, but this has been terrible and I must soon yield unless I am relieved. I hope I may recover, but I scarcely expect it. I am now 63 years of age, and my constitution will not stand such a severe test."

REV. W. F. SABINE, of New York, who recently resigned from the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church and united himself with the Reformed Episcopal Church, is the same gentleman who some time since refused to officiate at the funeral ceremonies of George Holland, a member of his church, because he was an actor. No other reason was given by him, and "the little church around the corner" suddenly became fameous by the prompt action of its rector in officiating at the grave of the dead actor.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON, in a note to Col. Forney, referring to the election of Mr. Charles Francis Adams by a coalition of the Democrats and the supporters of Mr. Hoar, in the Massachusetts Legislature, which was possible at one time, says that he does not think "it would greatly harm the Republican party of the State or nation." On the contrary, "the country needs in its high position all the tried and trained statesmen it can command," and he should be glad "to see Mr. Adams called into the public service by the Republicans of Massachusetts or by the National Administration."

THE Duchess of Edinburgh, formerly the Princess Marie Alexandrowna, has already lived three lives,—before marriage, during marriage, and after marriage. With the first two manners of living the Princess has no quarrel, but after marriage she finds not to be so delightful a season as she had expected. The grandeur of her reception in England has faded quite away, and she is now recognized only as a Princess in England, a very different personage from a Princess in Russia. She doesn't like the change. Marie Alexandrowna is not the only woman who has been differently regarded before marriage, during marriage, and after marriage.—*Chicago Tribune.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

WE—that is, the American people—consume 250,000 pounds of opium annually.

THE New York Legislature is making a thoroughgoing war against quack doctors and abortionists.

THIS will be the last week of the New York Legislature, and its constituents are beginning to breathe free again.

THE practice of medicine by ladies, in Chicago, has recently been supplemented by a female sexton and undertaker.

A GREAT cod fishery off the coast of Alaska is predicted for the future. The lump of ice may yet turn out a jewel.

THE Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Times* says: "The carrying of concealed deadly weapons is one of the greatest curses of the South."

THE residence of Henry Pennington, at Houtzville, Clearfield county, Pa., was burned on Wednesday morning, and two sons and a daughter lost their lives in the flames.

THE funeral of Mrs. Miller, principal of the female department of the Waynesburg College, took place on Wednesday afternoon. Business was almost entirely suspended.

ORIENTAL PAUL has been arrested in New York on a charge of stealing $30,000 worth of bonds from his uncle, Harvey Paul, of Throggsneck. The bonds were recovered.

A FEMALE circus rider told a Baltimore reporter that jumping through the hoops did not prevent her from trying to do good, and that she was a member of a church and in good standing.

FIVE discharged workmen, while drunk in Port Jervis on Tuesday evening, attacked two strangers, and the result was one of the assailants was fatally stabbed and another probably fatally.

SINCE the beginning of ocean navigation by steam, thirty-three years ago, fifty-one steamers have found the bottom of the ocean. The first one lost was the President, and the last one the Europe.

KLENNON, the Hoboken bank defaulter, arrived in New York on Wednesday from from England, in charge of an officer, and was immediately taken to the Hudson county (New Jersey) jail, where he will await trial.

JOHN PATKINSON, recently accused by Special Agent Jayne with committing a felonious assault upon him, has begun a suit against Jayne to recover his moieties as informer in the cases of Story and Weld, Boston merchants.

OLCOMARGARINE—which is counterfeit butter—is giving a great deal of trouble. It is a fine, long name for the concentrated essence of nastiness, the article being made from fat and filth, and colored with something that may be poisonous, though poison would not seem to be necessary to render such a production dangerous and repulsive.

A DISPATCH from London says the mails of the steamship Amerique have arrived. They were found in an abandoned boat, which was picked up in latitude 47 degrees north, longitude 17 degrees west, by the bark Assyria, which arrived at Havre on the 27th from New Orleans. The mails are damaged by water.

IN a letter to the *Herald*, Mr. Delmonico sums up the soup benefactions as follows: The houses were opened February 18. The record furnished closes April 7. During that time 71,682 persons were relieved. Mr. Delmonico thinks most of those were needy and deserving. He thinks the police authorities are the natural custodians and almoners of such a charity.

HYDRIOTAPHIA is not the name of a new hairwash, or a material for cleaning spoons. It is merely quaint, learned, old Sir Thomas Browne's Greek compound for urn burial. We commend the word itself, as well as the book of which it is the title, to the attention of the New York Cremation Society, and all persons desiring to incorporate themselves for a similar purpose. —*N. Y. Times.*

ACCORDING to a statement in the Shenandoah Valley *Herald*, the total shipments of coal from that region during 1873, amounted to 1,265,079 tons. The shipments for the previous years were, in 1870, 547,799 tons; in 1871, 795,584 tons, and in 1872, 1,006,914 tons, showing a satisfactory progression in the quantity produced. The entire production of the Schuylkill region in 1873 was 5,066,799 tons.

OF all the fantastic objections to the process of cremation we have seen, the most fantastic has just been invented or imagined by so prosaic a body as the worshipful guild of life insurance agents. A journal called the *Underwriter* protests against the introduction of cremation on the ground that by making the identification of bodies impossible it will facilitate fraud on the insurance companies.

LUCY JOSEPH was arraigned in New Orleans last week for the ill-treatment of her stepson, a boy of eleven, very small for his age. She had tortured him with devilish ingenuity, among other expedients compelling him to kneel upon hot bricks until his knees became cooked. While supporting her own children, she gave the stepson nothing, and he had to beg. The boy was constantly asking for food when in court, and eagerly devoured a loaf of bread.

IT has been proposed that the Baptist denomination in the United States should celebrate the centennial anniversary of 1876, by a general movement in behalf of their institution of learning. An urgent appeal is made to the members of that great religious body for contributions and endowments, with a view to giving the highest efficiency to the various educational seats, and to bringing them into more complete accord with the demands and the duties of the age.

THE crusaders carried Bloomington, Ill., at the local election, although they failed in almost every other town in the State. They elected their Mayor and four out of the six Aldermen. The returns were read in the First Methodist church, and a description of the scene while the news was coming in shows that when the women shall get the ballot they will vote oftener, cheer louder, and stay out later to get the returns than their husbands ever did. They will surely make enthusiastic politicians.

JOSEPH BROOKS and Elisha Baxter, each signing himself Governor of Arkansas, have published letters in the papers in New York, giving the story of their troubles in Arkansas. Baxter says, speaking of his rupture with Senators Clayton and Dorsey, that an individual representing himself as their agent, called upon him and requested in their name his complicity in frauds sufficient to carry the State in their interest, and when refused was directly offered as the price of his complicity the United States Judgeship, and as much money as he wanted. He repeats his assurance that he will abide by the decision of the Legislature, which he has convened, and which he says the Supreme Court has decided is alone capable of disposing of the subject. Brooks, on the contrary, says: "The Legislature can only decide the question of who is Governor. When the question is presented to contest, it cannot count or recount a vote on its own motion. I don't propose to have anything to do with the Legislature, nor can I recognize the right of Baxter to call it together without recognizing him as Governor. This I will not do. I shall abide by the decision of the Courts cheerfully, and I have appealed the case in order to bring it before the Supreme Court at the June term."

THE DOCTOR'S WIFE.

Dr. Noyes married, I think, somewhere about '68 or '9. There is very little to be said about his wife. Mrs. Sarah Fanning, indeed, gave a decisive verdict upon her at first sight. "She is one of the rank and file of humanity," said she; "one of the weightless molecules that go to make up the mass." (Mrs. Manning was that brilliant little woman from Andover, Mass., who essayed to take the well known Mrs. Rush's place in Philadelphia that winter. She used to give weekly reunions—without supper; she cannot understand, even now, why she could not "form a literary nucleus" there.) Nobody contradicted her verdict; she always claimed Humanity as her own preempted property; and besides, there really was so little to say about the Doctor's wife! Mrs. Fanning remarked that "an American woman, if no other, ought to have some salient points, good or bad, to justify her right to live, and this woman was an American of the Americans, descended on one side from a colonial Maryland family, and on the other, of Pennsylvania Quaker stock; a race of reformers, who lived only for great ideas. But there was absolutely nothing in the creature—nothing! It was inexplicable, by all the rules of race!" The little lady's specialty, by the bye, was "race" and "strains of blood." She could lay her finger on the very great-grandfather from whom you inherited your long upper-lip or gluttenous propensities, and reason for you, out of these inheritances, such sequences of fatalism that your Christianity tottered quite to its foundations.

Now there had been no salient points about the Doctor's wife when she was a fat baby, or a girl at school. Dode Mear was daily set down as a dunce in every class, from spelling up to international law, and daily took up her book with a cheerful "It really is too bad in me," and went out with fresh zeal to skate and run races with the boys. If she had been one of the delicate "Lilys" and "Violets" whom the other girls set apart to adore, her lack of brains could have been overlooked; but she was a short, thick set little body, with a shock of red hair tied back from a freckled face which was lighted by laughing blue eyes, —eyes in which there was an undeniable cast. She never, however, gave a hint of her opinion of herself, and always seemed to be in high, good humor with her lot in life, stupidity, and squint included. A certain indefinable something about the girl, would prevent any one from hinting a disagreeable truth to her. The same impalpable reserve or old fashioned courtesy in her, too, made the boys who skated and raced with her treat her with a respect which they did not show to the Lilys and Violets. Her condition on graduation day would have been pitiable if her placid good humor had not made it exasperating. One of the class was going to sail as missionary to Africa; we all made a heroic martyr of her; we all looked forward with hysteric enthusiasm to speedily becoming famous authors, leaders in society, or at least, wives and mothers. Trustees and faculty spoke and prayed at us, the very air kindled with hope and fervor, and there sat that plump little dunce at the foot of the bench, smiling a bunch of the red Burgundy roses, of which she was so fond, quite contented to be a cipher now and in the future!

Here she was again, Dr. Noyes' wife, shapeless and freckled and bright-eyed as ever; but the ugly hair was always delicately coiffured, and her simple dress a marvel of exquisite care. She did not care in the least that everybody believed that she had sold herself for an establishment. Why else should a girl of her age marry a cynical, soured widower of fifty, with a half dozen hobble-de-hoys of sons? "Dr. Noyes," Mrs. Fanning said, "was an ambitious man, thwarted in his aims, by the drudgery of supporting a family. He should have chosen an intellectual woman as his second wife, who could have helped him to regain his lost ground."

The Doctor's mistake was soon apparent in his wife's course. The faded carpets and hair-cloth sofas were swept out of the dreary old house. The money spent in making it bright and pretty, as Mrs. Fanning said, would have kept open a soup house all winter; Noyes' old friends, instead of smoking their meerschaums in his dusty office, came in now to cozy dinners, where each man found his favorite dish; his wife had a fine taste in cookery, it appears; in that, as in everything else she took life with zest and joyously; the Noyes boys, who had begun to hang around variety theatres and engine houses, gave a series of dancing parties and private theatricals at home, to which girls of their own class came. Now all these things bring in bills: the Doctor's long hoarded money was spent like water. It was an inscrutable mystery to our society leaders why he and his boys, and in fact, all other men, clustered around Mrs. Dode, as they called her, affectionately, like bees about honey. She never said anything worth remembering for five minutes; she made no professions of love or friendship. Some of us, who remembered how the whole school used to pause to hear her read her Bible verse, thought the charm lay in her pleasant voice, or could there be an magic in the clean, spicy scent of Burgundy roses with which the house was always filled? The men, when questioned, really seemed to have no definite idea of the woman; one "liked her because she was quiet," another because "her hand-shake was as firm and genuine as a man's," another for her merry laugh. In the meantime they all carried their secrets to her; the very classmates of the Noyes boys wrote to her about their college scrapes that she might "see father and mother about it, and beg them off." She had queer "following" of women too, shabby widows and fashionable belles and poor seamstresses—you were just as likely to find one at her table as the other. She had not the least perception of class distinctions, owing, perhaps, to those Quaker grandfathers who measured the world and all in it by ideas. She had, too, different rates of value from ours with regard to other things. Mrs. Fanning unconsciously ranked herself high in the scale of being because of her priceless bric-a-brac, and portfolio of proofs before letters. Mrs. Dode also surrounded herself with old china and pictures, but was indifferent about it; she did not carry her little luxuries with the uneasy vanity of a workman in his Sunday shirt. Art and wealth had been ordinary appliances of her mother's family for generations. She took no more notice as to whether a man was rich or poor in such things than whether he came to her gloved or ungloved.

Somebody was sure to bring every foreign traveler to the Doctor's house; whether it was prince, novelist, or poet, Mrs. Dode welcomed them to her ordinary table and habits, not concerning herself to find out if there was wine used in the house; and they in turn forgot to notice whether the napkins were folded in English fashion, or how she dealt with her e's.

"I wish you to judge of us by our representative women." Mrs. Fanning said to one of these tourists while they were dining at the Doctor's, "and not by negative characters."

But he could look at nobody but that homely little woman at the head of the table. "Ah, madam," he cried, "there are so many representative women! But the old story tells us of how Prince Charming married the good fairy, and by her had a family of but few children, all of whom were born in the light of the moon; and I meet one now and then in this country or in that. When I find one of these, then I look no farther."

It was quite natural that Mrs. Dode, having lived in so negative a way, without making any mark or bruit in the world, should die in the same fashion. It appears that while she seemed in health some secret symptoms led her to consult a physician. She went to New York to do this, saying nothing to her husband, and there learned that she had but a short time to live. Whatever grief she may have felt, she showed none and told nobody her secret. When she came back the home life went on in its usual merry fashion. Dick and Joe both brought their brides home that winter. Dr. Noyes, who had grown younger and more energetic every year since his marriage, was busied with some experiments in electricity, which added greatly to his reputation. Mrs. Dode did not change her habits in the least. She never had been a constant church-goer, or member of any charitable society, and she did not become one now. It was remembered afterwards that she remained out longer in the mornings on her rounds among the poor, and that she had brought back to her chamber, rehung so that she could see when she woke in the morning. (It was the Head crowned with thorns.)

In June her husband was invited to Baltimore to an anniversary celebration, in which he always took a keen delight. She clung to him and cried when he was going. "If you need me, Dode, I will stay with you," he said, tenderly. She hesitated a little, and then raised herself, smiling. "No, it will be pleasanter for you there," said she, "only good-bye once more, dear." She went to bed as usual that night. In the morning they found her dead, her cheek resting on her hand, a half smile on the freckled face; her other hand, tight closed, was lying on her heart, and they found in it a bit of the hair of the little dead-born baby that came to her years ago, whose head had never rested on her bosom. The morning sun shone brightly over her, and the room was filled with the perfume of fresh roses.—*Scribner's Monthly for May.*

—THE discussion of the cremation question in England has led to another proposition for disposal of the dead. A writer in one of the Manchester papers suggests "aquation," as he calls it, or the burying of the dead far out at sea. He concludes thus: "There is no violence here. The idea is maritime, and we are a maritime people. The cost would be little, the mode reverent, the effect sanitary, the condition natural, Scripture would be satisfied, and the philosophers contented. Of course, I say not a word about the fishmongers and their customers, although some might grumble about eating less shell fish than usual. This would be no loss, except to the medical profession."

BEES.

A Humbug Exploded.

The "little busy bee" is a fool. So says Sir John Lubbock. This crushing blow to the *bete noir* of childhood will be hailed with universal joy. The ugly insect has buzzed around the ears of lazy people and stung them into working when they didn't want to on false pretenses. To be sure, the creature labors, but its intelligence, its high moral tone,—all the virtues commonly attributed to it, save industry, are nonexistent. It is but a stupid brute, despite its hexagon cells, despite its boasted ingenuity, despite Linnaeus and Dr. Watts put together. Sir John Lubbock has tested the bee-intellect, and has found it wanting. He entirely rejects the idea that they communicate quite complex ideas to each other. He combats the belief that they are shrewd. He has enticed bees into his parlor, and has there, by his experiments, destroyed their reputation as thoroughly as the spider did the fly. First he put some honey in the room near an open window. Eight bees were brought to it, one after another. Each loaded itself and flew away. Not one had sense enough to come back. Sir John afterwards placed a hive of bees in the room, between the open window and the honey. The main entrance was toward the window, but he cut a smaller one at the back of the hive, by the honey. Very few bees came out of this back door, and nearly all of those which did so flew to the window, not finding the sweets at all. The few which did find the honey worked steadily to get it into the hive, but did not communicate their discovery to the others. Either they could not, or else they were inordinately selfish. In either event their efficiency as moral mentors is sadly impaired. Perhaps the most striking proof of the semi-idiocy of the average bee is the conduct of one of the tribe in a bell-glass. The glass was 18 inches long, with a mouth 6½ inches in diameter. The closed end was turned toward the window. The bee inside buzzed about for an hour in the attempt to get out, but kept always at the end by the light, quite unable to find the easy egress at the other. It was finally released, in despair and disgust. Sir John suggests, in view of this display of stupidity, that the bees which sometimes buzz so distractingly about our rooms are not doing it for fun, but because they have lost their way and are roaming in helpless search for it. If these journeys are really as distasteful to them as to us, their exasperating conduct loses its last excuse. On these and other experiments the investigator grounds the theory. He will find few to say him nay. It is a joy to know that the busy bee is really a zany.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Trouble of the Tartars.

The Tartars of the Crimea have never been much attached to the Russians, and their hatred of the service is so great that amongst them the word "soldier" is a term of reproach. A correspondent of the Moscow *Gazette* says that they are afraid of being forced to eat pork, and of being called on one day to fight their co-religionists, the Turks. As they dare not leave *en masse*, they are obliged to go away stealthily one by one. They find a pretext to go to Odessa, and from thence it is not difficult to get to Turkey. The young go first. Those who have any property try to sell it, or they give it away, or even abandon it altogether. They are selling their land at a shilling an acre. In order to have no ties, the young men do not marry, or if they have a family, they leave them behind on the chance of them joining them at a future time. They neglect their fields and gardens, and think only of scraping together what money they can and getting off as fast as possible.

The Tichborne Estate

It now appears that the Tichborne estate will probably be lost in litigation, in consequence of the attempt made upon it by the bogus claimant, Arthur Orton. The trustees of the estate have had to bear the brunt of the legal proceedings, the costs of which amount to over $200,000, which is more than the value of the property. The Doughty trustees, who had charge of a portion of the property, and who were not involved in the suit for ejectment, expressed their willingness to agree to bear a certain proportion of the expense, but as the agent of the estate insisted that they should pay more than a fair proportion, they now refuse to pay anything. The result will be, either that the estate will be sold, or that the trustees of the two estates of the infant heirs will enter into a prolonged litigation. Thus the bogus claimant, although he has failed to get into the house, and has had to go to the Penitentiary, may have the gloomy satisfaction in his prison meditations of knowing that he has tumbled the house down, and that, if he cannot enjoy the property, the real heirs are no better off than he.

Flogging Judas Iscariot.

Early in the month of April the Portuguese sailors go through with the ceremony of "Flogging Judas Iscariot." The London *Times* gives an account of this year's performance of the ceremony by them in the London docks. It consists in belaboring a wooden image of the faithless Apostle, roughly carved and clothed in an ordinary sailor's suit and a red worsted cap. This is first hauled into the fore-rigging, after which the sailors go to mass. On their return it is ducked three times in the water, hoisted on board, kicked round the deck, and lashed to the capstan, when the crew, in a high state of excitement, belabor it with knotted ropes till every vestige of clothing is ripped off the wooden back, and then the effigy is burnt. During this process the ship bell keeps up an incessant clang, and the officers of the ship serve out grog to the men. Those not engaged in the flogging keep up a sort of rude chant intermixed with denunciations of the betrayer.

Child Eaten by a Hog.

A gentleman who arrived in the city this morning gives us the particulars of a horrible affair that occurred in the northeast part of DeKalb county on Monday evening. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Mrs. Jane Stivers, who had resided in the county a number of years, had occasion to pass to the barn in search of some eggs, and left her babe, only about seven months old, playing on the floor of the house. She was absent about twenty minutes, and on returning was horrified at the spectacle presented. The baby lay upon the floor dead, its right breast and cheek completely eaten off; while a large hog that had been running in the lot for some time was still munching away at the lifeless remains. The mother sprang to the rescue of her child, but too late. The brute had effectually accomplished its work.—*St. Joe Commercial, 23d.*

The Buffalo.

The London *Telegraph* makes an eloquent appeal for the preservation of the buffalo. Their extermination, it is assured, "would be a national calamity to the inhabitants of North America," not to speak of the English tourists who have been attracted to our plains. "It is certain," says the *Telegraph*, "that an act of Congress less than a dozen lines in length would put a stop to the indiscriminate slaughter. Much might be done by General Sheridan and the many other officers of the United States army who are always ready to extend generous hospitality to English noblemen and gentlemen when engaged in hunting upon the plains. They might be urgent in their remonstrances with their chiefs. President Grant and General Sherman, with a view to arresting a butchery which is a scandal to humanity."

MR. RAPHAEL SEMMES is subjected to great hardship, no doubt, in being obliged to wait, according to the suggestion of a malicious Congressman, till the Geneva award has been made before he gets his amnesty. It is to be hoped, however, that he will exercise a little magnanimity and not embarrass his friends in and out of Congress who are trying to redress Federal injustice in his case. If they cannot restore the Alabama to him they may yet open the way for him to a seat in Congress.

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No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED 12th 1869.

ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 3 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

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is the most agreeable preparation ever offered to the public for coloring the hair, and is becoming rapidly popular with those who require such an article.

The above reward will be paid to any charitable purpose, if any chemist will find in it any form or *lead, iron, mercury, sulphur*, or any offensive ingredient.

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Department A.

Black and Colored Alpacas, at very low prices.
New Grey Dress Goods, all desirable materials.
Spring Poplins, in great variety.
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New Black and Colored Dress Silks.
Diagonal, Striped and Plaid Goods.
At 25c., Extra Bargains in Alpacas.
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New Cloths and Cassimeres, extra bargains.
Tweeds and Jeans, at very low prices.
Shirting Flannels, all kinds.
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New Ladies' Walking Jackets.
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Ladies' Made Up Suits, newest styles and materials.
New Spring Shawls, of every kind.
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OUR NEW SYSTEM.

Close observation and careful calculation has convinced me that I can save from 10 to 25 per cent. for my customers by selling my goods for cash. I have, therefore, concluded, on and after May 1st, to give my customers the benefit of the NEW SYSTEM.

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Having one price, and the goods marked in plain figures. We are daily receiving large lines of new goods in all departments. Call and see the great reductions in Corsets, Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Embroideries, Notions, Underwear, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c., &c. Ladies' and Children's Muslin Underwear and Gentlemen's Fine Dress Shirts always on hand and made to order. Prices will be found to suit the times. Kid Gloves, 95 cents, in all colors, formerly $1.25. Corsets, 92½ cents; and all goods at reduced rates.

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CAPITAL, - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open every day from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 8 P. M.
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Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

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Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all points of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
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Pays Interest on Deposits.
5 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—Payable on demand.
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Special agreements relating to interest made.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 30, 1874.

Business has been so greatly impeded by the long continued stormy weather, that yesterday was availed of for the very active prosecution of delayed plans. A very considerable volume of paper was offered at the banks, and was very generally accommodated. There was also an unusually active brokerage business, resulting in a tightening of rates. There is a perceptibly increased demand for money, but just what it is indicative of is not so easy to determine. There is not an increase of the volume of business to account for it, nor is there a line of preparation for future activity that will fully account for it. Still, there is a slight improvement, and yesterday was an active day in general business.

In New York, Governments have advanced, five of 1881 reaching 117, currency 6's 116¾, 10-40s, registered, 113; coupons 115¼. Stocks generally strong.

In Philadelphia, with some little inquiry for money on Third street, there is still the same reported ease among the larger operators, who continue to quote call loans at 4@5 per cent., strictly first-class two-name paper at 6 per cent., and strictly first-class single-name paper at 6½@7 per cent. Loans on Government collateral at 6@6 per cent., and on other first-class bonds and stocks at 6 per cent. Loans on more inferior collateral are quoted at 7@7½ per cent.

The May interest being chiefly due to foreigners, the usual air is being made in the exchange market in preparation for the demand for bills which usually ushers in therefrom. Just at this time, too, there are few commercial bills offering, and between the two influences the rates of sterling have been advanced step by step till they finally reached $4.88 for long and $4 91 for sight, the latter being above the specie shipping point.

There is rumor of half a million coin already engaged for export, and the effect has been to advance the gold premium one per cent., from 112½ to 113½. Coin loaned at 3@4 per cent. for carrying.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 36 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	113	113½
U. S. 5-20s—1931—coupons	122	122
" 5-20 1862	118¾	118¾
" 5-20—1864	120¾	120¾
" 1865	121¾	121¾
" 1865 new	120	120¼
" 1867	120¾	12 0¾
" 1868—coupons	120¾	120¾
10-40's	113½	113¾
Currency 6's	116¾	116¾
New 5 per cents	113¾	113¾
10-40's—coupons	113¾	113¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	98¾	98¾
Erie	26¾	26¾
L. S.	101	101
B. & E.	13	13
C. C. & I. C.	22¾	22
Pa. R. R.	57¾	57¾
Do. Preferred		58
Michigan Southern	77¾	76¾
Do. Guaranteed	77	77
North Western Common	46¾	46¾
Do. Preferred		66¾
Rock Island	100¾	99¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87¾	87¾
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾
Western Union Telegraph	73¾	73¾
Ohio & Mississippi	27¾	28¾
Union Pacific	31½	31½
Toledo & Wabash	42¾	41¾
Harlem	137¾	136¾
Chicago and Alton	102	102
Adams Express	99	98
American Express	62	62
U. S. Express	65	64
W. Fargo & Co. Express	78	75¾
Quicksilver	22	23
Terre Haute	10	10
Panama	108¾	
Fort Wayne	93¾	
Merchants Union Express	8	
Manhat'n and St. Joseph	30	30¾
Do. preferred		56

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 14 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of stocks active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board this day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penna. Central	58¾	
" scrip	99¾	57
Reading	56⅞	122
Gilfted Cos. of N. J.	121¾	10¾
Oil Creek	10¾	60¾
Lehigh Valley	60¾	93
A. V. R. R. 7-30	93¾	44
Central Transportation	43¾	

NEW YORK, April 29, 1874.

The Treasury disbursements were $449,000, and the customs receipts $281,000. Money was easy at 3@4; prime discounts 6@7. Sterling was firm at 487@487½ for sixty days and 490 @490¾ for sight. Gold ranged 112¾@113¾, and closed at 113¾. The carrying rates were 3@4, closing at 3. The clearings were $40,000,000. State bonds were quiet and dull. Railroad bonds were dull. Governments were firm and in good demand. Stocks opened firm, and advanced during early dealings ½@1%. The advance brought out sellers, and under considerable realizations the advance was lost during the afternoon, the market closing at a decline of ¼ to 2 per cent. from the highest. At this time, too, there are few commercial bills offering, and between the two influences the rates of sterling have been advanced step by step till they finally reached $4.88 for long and $4 91 for sight, the latter being above the specie shipping point.

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	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	113	113¾

HOME NEWS.

Notice.

The publishers of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE desire to procure the first volume of the GAZETTE beginning July, 1786, or one or more numbers of said first volume, in order to multiply copies of the same by lithography or photography.

Any person who will furnish such copy will be liberally rewarded, or the same will be replaced by photograph copies, as may be preferred.

Address GAZETTE, Pittsburgh.

Letters Held for Postage, April 29, 1874.

Mrs. M. Ardery, Philadelphia, Pa., 1c; Miss Carter, City, 2c; Eugene Molloy, Scrubgrass, Pa., 3c; Gott Rosemund, New Orleans, La., 2c.

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Temperance Meeting.

A mass meeting under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Penn avenue and Seventh streets, this evening at 7½ o'clock. The men are especially invited to be present. Mother Stewart and others will address the meeting.

Burglar "Gobbled."

On Tuesday night a negro named Jack Bone, a notorious character, was caught in the store, corner of Sheffield and Manhattan streets, Allegheny, on burglary intent. Officers Steffler and Trautman, with considerable difficulty, brought him to the lock-up, where a revolver and bowie knife were found upon him; also a large number of keys. He had a hearing before Mayor Nellie and was jailed for Court.

The Right to Reserve Seats.

In the Criminal Court yesterday, Mr. V. E. Beamer, manager of the Academy of Music, and W. A. Tyre were placed on trial on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by James B. Hyndman. Last December the prosecutor purchased an admission ticket to the theatre, and occupied a reserved seat. When the gentleman who was entitled to the seat claimed it, Mr. Hyndman refused to get out, and had to be ejected. He thereupon entered suit for assault and battery, and in charging the jury the Judge stated that the prosecutor had failed to make out a case. A verdict of not guilty was rendered, but the defendants were directed to pay the costs. The part of the verdict regarding the payment of costs was at once set aside by the Court.

A Young Lady Vindicated.

A Miss Wise, whose father keeps a trimming store on Wylie avenue, near Tunnel street, has been the unfortunate and unwitting victim of circumstances. A few days ago two young ladies called at the store of Philip Graff, on Market street, stole a piece of silk valued at $100, and then left it at a store in the Diamond, requesting that it be permitted to remain there until called for. They then went to the store of Mr. Wise, and after purchasing some articles, asked Miss Wise to send for the package they had left at the store in the Diamond. She consented to call for it herself, and while in search of it, Officer Kennedy, who had been informed of the robbery, and was on the lookout for the thieves, arrested her. At the hearing she stated the circumstances that resulted in her arrest, and was at once discharged. Mr. Graff positively testified that she was not one of the parties who had taken the silk.

LAND CHANGING BASE.

Slide on the Connellsville Railroad.

The weather of the past few days has caused several land slides on our different roads of more or less extent. By far the greatest, occurred yesterday morning on the Connellsville Road, near the Poor Farm station. A large mass of dirt came down upon the track, some farm, apparently, having changed its base. The obstruction delayed travel several hours, but was removed as quickly as possible, a large force of men being employed to clear the track.

THE SOUTH SIDE CAUCUS.

What They are Going to do About it.

The members of Councils representing the South Side will hold a caucus meeting this afternoon. The object of the caucus has not been made known officially, but it is understood that the design is to discuss and if possible adopt some plan by which a uniformity of action may be secured in Councils, in relation to South Side matters. The Southsiders complain that they do not get all the benefits to which they are entitled, and they want to adopt new tactics for the future. The meeting is likely to prove an interesting one.

WANT TO BE POLICEMEN.

The Mayor Asks Applicants to Let Up on Him—No More Petitions Desired.

No more applications need be made for positions on the Pittsburgh police force. Mayor Blackmore has stated that he will not under any circumstances entertain or receive them, so those who contemplate the possibility of being permitted to don the blue and flourish the mace, can crush any hopes they may have entertained in that direction. During the sickness of the Mayor, he was flooded with petitions, and has now on hand hundreds of applications from men who will stand no show whatever. To no great extent has the matter been carried, that it has become an annoyance, and the Mayor prayerfully asks that applicants stay away from his house and give him sufficient time to eat his meals and receive those who have business of importance to transact with him. Yesterday he was visited by just twenty men, all of whom had the same object in view, viz., that of expressing their desire to become members of the police force. No doubt a great many of the applicants are worthy and fully competent to fill the positions they seek, but inasmuch as vacancies are not created by wholesale every day, and in view of the fact that there are now plenty of "subs," and a whole stack of petitions on file, it is hardly worth while for any more to be sent in. From these facts can be drawn the inference that a great many in the city are still out of employment.

HEAVY SUIT AGAINST THE CITY.

The Forfeited Pumping House Douglass Contract—$100,000 Damages Claimed.

A suit for damages to the extent of $100,000 was entered yesterday in the District Court, by S. Schoyer, Jr., and George Shiras, on behalf of John Douglass, against the city of Pittsburgh. Mr. Douglass was the original contractor for building the foundations of the pumping house, for the new water works, at Negley's run. His contract was declared forfeited by Councils on the grounds that the specifications had not been fully carried out, in that the work so far as completed was of an inferior character, and that a sufficient number of laborers were not employed to finish the foundations by the time they would be needed. Mr. Douglass protested against the forfeiture, and it will be remembered that a spark of war glimmered up the Allegheny about the time the decree of Councils was being carried into effect, a number of policemen being required to preserve order and quell anticipated outbreaks. Mr. Douglass claims that the action of Councils was not only very unjust, but the cause of considerable damage to him. He alleges that his character as a contractor has been almost ruined in this community, and that by virtue of the terms of the specifications, which exclude any one who has forfeited a contract, from being a bidder on city work, he has been deprived of the privilege of getting any contracts from the city. He also avers that in many important respects his contract was changed by the Water Commission, involving heavy additional expenses, and causing a great loss of time, for which he was not responsible. The affidavit in the case will probably be filed to-day.

QUADRUPLE FATALITY.

Four Men Struck by a Train and Instantly Killed—A Fifth One Fatally Injured.

Four men yesterday met instant death on the railroad track near Cresson, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Five men named Patrick Bowden, John and Henry Irwin and William and James Pardee, two brothers, were walking the track at that point. Here there is a very sharp curve, and while the men were getting out of the way of a freight train going east, the Pacific Express due in this city at 1:55 in the afternoon, came thundering along. The engineer of the train, a very careful man, saw the five men, but the speed of the train was too great and the distance too short to stop in time. Down brakes was whistled and everything done to prevent the inevitable accident, but the result was terrible. The locomotive struck the men, and four of them were instantly killed, and the fifth was fatally injured. The men, just when the engineer saw them, were walking single file on the track, and the curve is so short, that they could not have been seen until the train was almost upon them. A jug of whisky was found near the place of the accident, but the men showed no signs of having been in liquor. The two Pardee brothers, Bowden and John Irwin were killed, and Henry Irwin was so badly hurt, that he is not expected to recover. The men, all but Bowden, were single and resided in Cherry Tree township, Cambria county, and were lumbermen by trade. The Coroner of Cambria county will hold an inquest to-day. The occurrence, which was a very deplorable one, casts no reflection on those in charge of the train, as it was purely an accident, and under the circumstances, could not have been avoided.

APPEALS FROM ASSESSMENTS.

A Number of Wards Closed Finally—The Cases Disposed of Yesterday.

At the meeting of the Board of Revision yesterday morning the vote fixing the valuation of the property of D. Aiken, Jr., was reconsidered, and it was reduced from $168,000 to 147,000; extra furniture from $1,500 to $600. John Dillion, agent, two and one half lots from $3,125 to $2,500. Samuel Unger, two lots, from $3,000 to $2,600; two-story frame house, from $2,600 to $1,000. M. & J. Green, two two-story frame houses, from $4,400 to $3,500. The Twentieth and Sixteenth wards were closed finally. The valuation of Mrs. Comingo's land in the Fourteenth ward was reduced from $11,000 to $9,000 per acre. The following appeals from the Thirteenth ward, were acted upon, Dr. P. Arthurs, seventeen acres; from $53,000 to $28,000. E. F. Abney, twenty-seven acres; from $121,500 to $117,000. W. H. Caseldy, three acres, increased from $12,000 to $12,700. Jacob Ewart, fifty-five acres, from $275,000 to $250,000. On motion of Mr. Strain the Thirteenth ward was closed finally. Thirty-second ward.—Henry Millinger, two and a quarter acres, from $9,000 to $6,750. D. R. Goucher, lots from $10,500 to $7,000. L. S Boggs, two-story $8,500 to $5,100. Mary A. Bodine, two-story frame house, from $2,600 to $1,600. Robert Fearnly, one-quarter acre from $1,500 to $1,000. Twenty-seventh ward.—On motion the valuation of two hundred and seventy-three lots in the Monastery plan, belonging to Bishop Domenec, was reduced from $500 to $450 per lot. Mr. Strain moved to reconsider the vote closing all the wards. The motion was negatived, and it will now require unanimous consent to hear any further appeals. On motion the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-second wards were finally closed. The Board will meet again this morning.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

[Before Judge McCandless.]

John Walter, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petition of F. E. Nettleton, a creditor, for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens; referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh vs. C. L. Graff, debtor in bankruptcy, Pittsburgh. Injunction ordered to be issued against the First National Bank of Kittanning, and Kerr and Guthrie, attorneys; Edward House, and Bayne and Magee, his attorneys; John Harvey, and S. C. Schoyer, his attorneys, and Thomas Mellon, Friend for petitioners.

J. S. Carpenter, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petition of L. Dimmick for the ascertainment of liens referred to Register Willard.

Newell Pier, bankrupt, Erie county. Order made restraining Thomas F. Barker, execution creditor. Woodruff for petitioner.

D. H. Brigham & Co. vs. Old & Davis, debtors, Erie county. Debtors adjudged bankrupt, and matter referred to Register Woodruff. Motion for injunction to be heard to-morrow. James C. and F. F. Marshall for creditors.

James H. Chambers, bankrupt, Luzerne county; C. P. Miller et al., creditors. Petition for the liquidation of certain liens, and case referred to Register Willard.

William Andrew, bankrupt, Warren county. Injunction ordered to issue against Cyrus Lester. Woodruff for motion.

W. O. Williams, bankrupt, Erie county. Petition of assignee for the ascertainment of liens referred to Register Woodruff. T. S. Woodruff for assignee.

J. & L. M. Childs, Erie county, bankrupts. Assignee's report of sale of real estate of L. M. Childs presented and approved. Woodruff for assignee.

James Watson, Indiana county, bankrupt. Report of Register on distribution of the fund arising from sale of real estate referred back to Register Robb for motion.

Andrews & Sons, bankrupts, Allegheny city. Rule on assignee to show cause why he should not pay certain rent. Argued by Mr. Stoner for and Mr. Miller against rule. Decision of the Court reserved.

Thos. Watkin, of Luzerne county, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Willard.

District Court.

[Before Judges Ewing and White.]

In the case of Ellen Hodder et al. vs. Dr. J. D. Schooley, previously reported, being an action for alleged malpractice, the jury found for plaintiffs $500.

In the case of Elias Katz vs. Wm. Fleming, an action to recover for beef cattle alleged to have been sold and delivered, tried before Judge White, the jury found for plaintiff for $532 80.

The case of Casper Timothy vs. Michael Ryan, is on trial before Judge White. This is a suit for damages for an alleged breach of a parol contract for the purchase and sale of about three acres of land in McKeesport.

The jury failing to agree were discharged in the case of the "R. J. Lockwood" vs. the Eureka Insurance Company.

The case of D. P. Hatch et ux. vs. Jno. Graver is on trial.

Trial List for To day.

No. 46. Emery vs. Keifer.
" 49. Travelers' Insurance Co. vs. Thorne et al.
" 60. Germania Sav. Bank vs. Goettman.
" 64. Lightner & Co. vs. Lens et. al.
" 91. French vs. Skelding.
" 97. Wellman exr. vs. Brant.
Lightner & Co. vs. Hilke et al. (4).

Common Pleas Court.

[Before Judge Sterrett.]

A verdict for six cents damages and costs was returned in the case of W. B. Hickey vs. Patrick Regan and Jane Biondin.

A verdict was returned for defendant in the case of Henry Sheppard vs. Catharine Knowles, a *scire facias* on a mechanics lein.

In the case of D. K. Patrick & Co. vs. Samuel B. Cluley and John G. Cluley, the jury is out. These are actions to recover on a promissory note for $2,500, drawn by Wm. H. Cluley in favor of plaintiffs and endorsed by defendants. The defendants claim that the endorsements are forgeries.

In the case of C. Coleman & Son vs. H. M. Hoffman, an action for work and labor done, the jury found for plaintiffs for $423.17.

The case of John K. Duncan vs. John Wesby is on trial. This is an appeal from the judgment of an Alderman in an English pointer dog case. One of the parties lost the dog and the other found it, and claimed it as his property, having had the same registered.

Trial List for To-day.

No. 187. Callahan vs. Peyton.
No. 188. Rafferty, trustee, vs. Spear & Co.
No. 189. McVay & Co. vs. Canfield.
No. 190. Alexander & Son vs. Kerr et al.
No. 191. Hillenbrand vs. Goppert.
No. 194. Backop vs. Dyer.
No. 196. Laner & Bro. vs. Hacke.
No. 197. Heckestine vs. Timme.
No. 198. Duffner vs. Redinger et al.
No. 199. Frew vs. McMasters.
No. 200. Agnew vs. Boyd.

Criminal Court.

[Before Judge Collier.]

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. V. E Beamer and W. A. Tyre, charged with assault and battery by James B. Hyndman, the jury found the defendants not guilty, but directed them to pay the costs. The provision about the costs the Court set aside.

W. P. Barton plead *nolo contendre* to assault and battery, charged by Michael Moran, and was sentenced to pay the costs.

James Russell was acquitted of the charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods, preferred by W. F. Ess. The defendant was one of the parties charged with stealing from the railroad cars in Allegheny.

Henry Bain was found not guilty of a charge of forcible entry and detainer, preferred by Anton Utsch.

Wm. Stewart, indicted for felonious arson, on oath of Sarah Barley, was found not guilty.

The case of Henry Hershauer, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Peter Weis, is on trial. A suit for perjury against Weis, charged by Hershauer, will follow.

Trial List for To day.

Commonwealth vs.

Thos. D. Mann,	Henry Hershauer,
A. S. Palmer,	Peter Weis,
L. Hoffman,	Oscar L. French, et al.
A. McEltresh,	John Morgan,
I. Cready,	Anthony Henly,
Sol. Davis,	Annie Thompson et al.
Thomas Spence,	John Smith et al.
G. C. Lighteap,	James Davison,
John O'Donnell,	James Cotton,
Francis Prank et al.,	Henry Phillippe,
James B. Mann et al.,	Frank McGarr,
J. S. Sheppard,	James Past,
Henry Fehter,	Jane Davison.

U. S. Circuit Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

In the case of E. A. L. Roberts vs. James Hindman, the defendant was arrested and brought before Court on an attachment granted and issued April 23d, and on motion of E. L. Seely, solicitor for complainant, for contempt of Court and disobeying a master's notice issued by H. D. Gamble, master.

After examination of witnesses, the Court sentenced the defendant to the common jail of Allegheny county until the further order of the Court.

In our court report yesterday we were in error in stating that the verdict of the jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Thos. Woods, charged with the larceny of goods from the cars of the P. F. W. & C. Railway was guilty. It should have read *not* guilty.

PRESBYTERIAL.

Meeting of the Pittsburgh Presbytery—Mr. White's Case Again—Election of Commissioners.

Yesterday the Pittsburgh Presbytery resumed its session in the First Church, South Side, Rev. W. G. Humphrey's. At the morning session a series resolutions was passed expressing the views of the Presbytery in the temperance question and endorsing the woman's movement.

The election for Commissioners to the General Assembly at St. Louis next month was held in the afternoon, and Rev. S. J. Wilson, F. R. Watton and S. J. Fisher were elected from the Ministers, and Messrs. William McClain, John Fry, and Mr. Curry from the Elders.

The special committee appointed to consider the matter of the Lawrenceville church admitting to membership Rev. Wm. M. White, who was dismissed from the Washington Presbytery some time ago on charges of gross immoral conduct, reported a resolution censuring the session of the church for their action, and declaring the action null and void.

The Rev. Mr. Lea, pastor of the Lawrenceville church, spoke in favor of the resolution. He declared it as his belief that Mr. White was entirely innocent of the crime, and stated that he gave every evidence of being an earnest and sincere Christian. Mr. Lea signified his willingness to remove to the city of the Presbytery for receiving Mr. White into his church, and only desired that Presbytery would permit the dismissed to still enjoy the privileges of the communion.

The Rev. Dr. McKinney, too, was perfectly satisfied of Mr. White's innocence, and hoped that he would be allowed to remain in the church, and amended the report to that effect.

The Rev. Dr. Jennings thought that sufficient punishment had been dealt to Mr. White, and that even if some guilt did attach to him, he should be permitted the privilege of communion. Though he was not prepared to say Mr. W. was guilty.

After Dr. Jennings' remarks the Presbytery took a recess till evening, when the discussion was resumed. A discussion upon the Sabbath Schools was also held in the evening.

AN OVERDOSE OF LAUDANUM.

A Man Drops Dead in a Smithfield Street Saloon—Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner McCallin last evening held an inquest on the body of John Sweeney, who died very suddenly under peculiar circumstances, while sitting in Bennett's saloon, on Smithfield street, near Fifth avenue, yesterday afternoon. From the facts elicited at the inquest, it would appear that the deceased was in the habit of taking opiates. Yesterday morning he went into Bennett's and called for a glass of ale, which he partly drank, and said that that was probably the last glass of ale he would drink in that place." He then was apparently sober. Some two hours or more after, he went into "Cheap John's," next door, and spoke to Jacob Levy, the auctioneer. During the conversation he said: "You might as well live while you can;" and producing an ounce phial, which had contained laudanum, he said he had taken that dose. About one o'clock he went into Bennett's saloon again, and then did not seem to be altogether right, but acted more like a man drunk than otherwise. He breathed very heavily and was placed upon a chair. He fell asleep and continued in his apparently difficult breathing. About four o'clock he seemed to be sinking fast, and it was then heard that he had taken poison. Dr. Snively was summoned, but before the physician's arrival Sweeney expired. A verdict of "death from an overdose of laudanum administered by his own hand," was rendered. Deceased was regarded as a sober man. He was a native of Ireland, 25 years of age, and single. The bottle which had contained the poison was found upon his person. He resided corner of Wylie avenue and Crawford streets.

THE CRUSADE ADVOCATES.

They Hold a County Convention and get in Some Heavy Blows—The Sinews of War Needed—A Full Treasury a Great Desideratum—The Open Air Gathering—A Large Crowd Present—Another Meeting.

Yesterday morning the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the branches of Allegheny county, held a convention in Rev. Dr. Howard's Church, (the Second Presbyterian) on Penn avenue and Seventh street. The church was crowded with an audience largely composed of ladies, and nearly the entire county was represented by delegates. At ten o'clock the proceedings were called to order by Mrs. Collins, when Rev. Dr. Howard read the 85th Psalm, Rev. Dr. Davidson following with prayer, after which the hymn, commencing, "Alas, and did my Saviour bleed," was then sung.

Mother Stewart, of Springfield, Ohio, then spoke briefly as follows:

REMARKS OF MOTHER STEWART.

She felt like saying to the congregation "Good morning." She thought it was indeed a glorious time when such a convention should assemble with such worthy objects as had called them together. She did not intend then to make a speech, however. She saw in the audience the familiar face of one who had worked long and earnestly in the pulpit for the cause of temperance. She would take the liberty of calling on the Rev. Mr. Ellis. She knew that he could not refuse her.

Rev. Mr. Ellis then arose and said, after some preliminaries, that God had taken women as the great instrument to move forward the temperance cause, and give it an elevation it never had before. There is not, he said, a person engaged in the liquor traffic who is not

CONSCIOUS IN HIS OWN HEART

of sinning against man and God. The two great powers arrayed against the temperance cause are the political and monetary powers. He thought that the time had come when politics should be preached from the pulpit, and that Christian men should endeavor to purify the politics of the country. He believed the greatest mistake committed thus far in Pennsylvania is that the men have been too silent. He thought it became every Christian man to take the front rank in the temperance cause and endeavor to purify the politics of the country which have become awfully degraded. He wanted the men to organize for the temperance work. He thought that more young men attended church since the closing of saloons on Sundays. He advocated the organization of the young men into a society to be known by the old title of "The Life Boat Crew."

General Lane spoke briefly, after which Mother Stewart called upon Mr. Josiah King, but that gentleman not being present, he did not respond.

Rev. Mr. Bain next spoke and concluded by saying, "That he was in favor of anything to beat the devil."

MOTHER STEWART AGAIN.

Mother Stewart, who managed the meeting, then spoke at some length. She depicted in a very graphic manner the folly of intemperance, and enforced strongly the idea that the men should aid the women in this temperance movement. She said that this was not a woman's movement. God has borne with this evil as long as He could, and the responsibility was from Him. The liquor men are making themselves stronger in every way they can, all the time. They are preparing themselves for a desperate fight. She did not know but very soon it will be that the flag of our country will not protect the women of the country. These men intend to put all the law in force they can against the women. She claimed this war was a greater war than the one fought a few years ago. They gave their husbands and brothers to that war. They sent them off with prayers and tears, and many of them never looked upon their faces again. Now, she asked the men to come to their rescue in fighting this evil. This work cannot be prosecuted without money. She thought Pittsburgh ought to make up a guarantee fund of a million dollars to aid the cause.

At the close of the lady's address, the following

SUMS WERE SUBSCRIBED:

A. W. Black, $100; Mrs. Dr. Sterrett, $50; Mrs. Gordon, $100; Mrs. Collins, $50; Rev. Dr. Howard, $100.

It was then decided to hold a meeting in Rev. Dr. Howard's Church this evening, at which the men are especially invited.

Rev. Mr. Beecher, of Cincinnati, then made a short address, in which he advocated woman's suffrage as a great adjunct to the temperance cause, and gave